

now was in Arkansas 7s, issued to railroads, which were about steady; Red River were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and Centrals 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ higher. The only other sale was one bond of Missouri of 1888 at 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

Railroad bonds were less active than they were yesterday, but again a few issues monopolized much of the business. New-York, West Shore and Buffalo firsts continued to lead the market and advanced from 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{4}$, closing firm at the highest point for the day. Generally the best prices were made in the early dealings. Canada Southern firsts, which were prominent yesterday, opened and closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Mutual Union Telegraph 6s were in unusual demand; they advanced rapidly from 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88, but later yielded to 87. Erie second consols were moderately active between 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 97, closing strong and active at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Southwestern securities, which were dealt in rather more freely, showed little improvement in the closing prices; Iron Mountain 5s declined to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$, but recovered to 78; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds opened 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, but closed unchanged at 59, and general mortgages only 4 higher at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Texas and Pacific incomes gained the fraction at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$, while firsts, Rio Grande Division, closed only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ better at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wabash general mortgages advanced 1 per cent to 81. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 98, closing unusually active. Denver and Rio Grande consols advanced to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific stocks were dull all day and ended the session at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, up 1 per cent to 96.

The business at the Sub-Treasury for the week ended-to-night included receipts of \$6,887,202 and payments of \$9,339,072. The result is a loss of \$2,452,070, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, leaving it at a general balance of \$2,377,028, while the amount paid out was \$1,000,000. The gold receipts issued during the week, so that the real losses to gain to the banks is \$3,177,028. The large payments made to-day were mainly for the redemption of bonds received at Washington on Wednesday. Money was in abundance at 6 and 7 per cent, and toward the close at 8 per cent.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$112,833,080; balances, \$6,505,938.

The United States Treasury at Washington today received \$24,000,000 in bank notes for redemption. The custom receipts were \$705,798 and the internal revenue receipts \$374,088.

Foreign exchanges were quiet but firm at a further advance in rates on both London and Paris. The advance in official quotations was followed closely by the real rates. The revised quotations for actual business were as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4 33 and \$4 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for short sterling respectively; 5 20 and 5 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for francs and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ for reichsmarks; 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ for guineas.

In London, British consols advanced 4 to 102 7-16 or delivery, and 102 11-10 for account.

Of United States bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s were 4 higher, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s were unchanged. The foreign exchanges opened irregular, but generally higher; they closed with only a slight gain from yesterday's price.

British and Great Western securities showed further improvement. Louisville and Nashville was specially strong, and Ontario and Western weak.

The Bank of England lost £25,000 billion on balance. At Paris, French 3 per cents again declined to 80 40, and the exchange on London advanced to 80 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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handing of the buying element, and the market tamely sank to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The new Grandin well (Syndicate No. 1) was reported to be in, and yesterday 600 barrels were taken from it. The Peterson (March 20) had 140 barrels in the first twenty-four hours, but it was reported in the afternoon to be going better. The new Weller well is flowing off occasionally, but no gains have been made in its important movements. There is no apparent reason to believe that oil is what that will be when it comes, is a question about which the best-informed dealers in the market are at variance.

The telegraphed transactions from Oil City were 14,119,000 barrels. The dealings at the New-York petroleum exchanges were as follows:

New-York Petroleum Exchange, \$122,000
National Petroleum Exchange, 57,000
New-York Mining Stock Exchange, 722,000

Total range of price was:
N. Y. Nat. Pet. Min. Stock
Openings 91 91 91 91
Highs 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lows 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Closes 91 91 91 91

There is no change in the market for refined petroleum. The quotations are steady at 84c. $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$85c. per gallon in New-York.

INSPECTING FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS.

The special United States inspectors of foreign steam passenger vessels have begun their work. About twenty steamers have been examined and most of them have been found to conform with the rules laid down by the inspectors. The law requires that the agents of foreign vessels shall apply to the inspectors to have their ships examined. The collector will be authorized to withhold clearance from those vessels that cannot show a certificate of inspection, though that part of the law is yet in abeyance.

Among the steamers inspected have been some of those of the White Star, Inman and Cunard lines. There are about 250 vessels of the class which fall under the provisions of the law. There has not been any especial anxiety shown by most of the owners to have the examinations made at once.

When the Collector enforces that part of the law requiring that certificates shall be shown before clearance is given, it will probably be found that vessels in port that have not been examined. The inspectors have found that in the details of equipment of some of the vessels, there has been a decided want of knowledge on the part of the owners. The vessels have been handled with care. The inspection especially covers the quality of the boilers and the state of the hulls of the vessels. The fire appliances also are examined. These have sometimes been found not to be all that is required by law, but most owners have complied the deficiency.

CHICAGO.—Unchanged.

COAL.—No change has been made.

COTTON.—Nothing has been transacted; Anthracite wells in a moderate way, and not even the small reduction in the price of coal has been reflected in the quoted charcoals.

COFFEE.—\$10 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$11 55, Baltimore quiet at \$10 98 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CHICAGO.—Unchanged.

COKE.—No change.

COULD.—Nothing has been transacted; Anthracite wells in a moderate way, and not even the small reduction in the price of coal has been reflected in the quoted charcoals.

CRUDE.—\$10 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$11 55, Baltimore quiet at \$10 98 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DAIRY.—No change.

DAMASCUS.—No change.

DRUGS.—No change.

EDIBLE.—No change.

EGGS.—No change.

FLAX.—No change.

FOODSTUFFS.—No change.

FRUIT.—No change.

GARLIC.—No change.

GLASS.—No change.

GRANITE.—No change.

HONEY.—No change.

INDUSTRIAL.—No change.

IRON.—No change.

JUTE.—No change.

LAPIS.—No change.

LINEN.—No change.

LIVERPOOL.—No change.